101. V. NO. 187.

spirited essays.

he requires, and who writes under his dictation his

ameliorations, but that with the rotten and corrupt

eternally Free and Just, was so revolted at the sel-

fishness, the ignorance, the pretensions and hypo-

crisy, the brutality and rottenness of the social world around him, that he lost all hope. We were not

surprised at it, particularly when we consider the

character of the English masses, on which he based

his judgment. The consequence is that the hope

and feeling of Carlyle are not progressive and re-

formatory. He writes so, it is true, but he does it sees the abstract truth of the great and sacred

principles of human elevation, social redemption,

and he must advocate them even if they were never

to be carried out on this earth. From paralysed hope. Carlyle then becomes what we may call a

negative conservative,-not a positive one from gross

in France at present les ripus. The influential

minds of the world appear to be divided into two classes, of which we have chosen Carlyle and Cousin as types. The one from the loss of faith in humanity.

retire within themselves, and have no hope in a great

and universal reform and the collective elevation of

mankind. The other from individual selfishness-

abasement, they uphold all kinds of iniquitous and

unequal laws and institutions, and are the conserva-

tives of pure blood of this age of universal individual-

Between these two classes come two other sets

ess of which we spoke; but from a kind of antipa-

ism and selfishness.

Dock are completed :

multitude nothing for long periods could be done The noble soul of Carlyle, aspiring to and feeling the

t insection, which may be contain line. Persons in Europe who held position and rank in society, and it was singular to study the various

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

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\$5 \$50.

THE TRIBUNE.

ESPOSE I ESSAYS AND NAMEATIVES OF THE MERO-VANDLA ERA ON SCENES OF THE SIXTH CRN TEXT BY AUGUSTIA DITERRY author of the "His-test of the Conquest of England by the Normans"

to publication of this work will be hailed with great and successful reform and the elevation of sure by every reader of history. It contains, be. humanity to a high and noble destiny. He thought es the scenes of the sixth century—the epoch | that in the course of ages a portion of society might remains of Roman civilization were being | purify and elevate itself, and effect in time some seven essays upon a variety of historical subjects,

abstrable historians, who have treated history both poetic manner, and who, while Europe a high and merited fame.

our meeting him, he had lost his and from disgust at the moral state of mankind, a noble and devoted character. haid him the most assiduous and pious as far as possible, were renewed and estowed upon him. It was here that we had the

if was over, and we were assembled around a piano of whom are insane: the other are the hold-backs greatest, beyond comparison, of and retrograders-a species of the conservative him with the misshaped arms of paralysis, and who | future, and begets mortal fear and anxiety when leath of his wife, and we are endeavoring to make him feel as lightly as possible the loss of the noble woman, who was every thing to him. Let me in. place the Courier and the Express. The Courier informed in relation to all the facts concerning them. that he ran over the course of events, the party interests and tendencies, and the signification of the various movements of the principal countries on the with which Listz ran over the keys of the piano. He had a very full and a very clear knowledge of the political and social affairs of the United States. and he dwelt a good deal upon them-the tendency of the spirit of the American people and the future prospects of this great and rising Nation.

To characterize briefly Mons. Thierry, we would say that he is a learned man : a man of strong imagination and strong perception, who brings to life the past, places it clearly before you, and traces out the great current of action-the spirit that animated it and the leading principles that lie at the foundation , but he is not, in our opinion, a profound and original thinker. He is a keen and imaginative analyst, but no synthetical grasper of the meaning and signification of the whole, and Seer of the Future, as the progressive life of the past, and its consummation.

Like nearly all students of the past, and in fact like the ninety nine hundredths of men who have acquired reputation and position in the present order Himself an emblem of poor, crippled and blinded Humanity, struggling hard through revolutions, dis

was Henry Clay. He spoke of him with great love and admiration, and also with a kind of affection and tenderness, and with an habitual softness of tone, which were derived, no doubt, from long years of blindness, and the childlike dependence in which his blindness and paralysis placed him. He expressed a strong hope that Mr. Clay would be elected President and that so noble a satesman would and that so noble a satesman would sates and the president and that so noble a satesman would sates and paralysis placed him. He expressed a strong hope that Mr. Clay would be elected.

strong and unimpaired, and he continues to write those admirable works which have given him so much reputation throughout Europe. He has a such a legacy! May our Rulers be faithful executions in the sound of that those admirable works which have given him so much reputation throughout Europe. He has a such a legacy! May our Rulers be faithful executions in the patriarchal ages. But these marriage, in the patriarchal ages. But these marriages of the first periods of the world land the foundation of perincions examples of incestious interest of the patriarchal ages. But these marriages in the patriarchal ages. But the patriarchal ages. But the p secretary who reads to him the historical documents I tors of their will.

NEW-YORK DALY TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1845.

THE HERREW COMMONWEALTH.

An Explanatory Letter from M. M. Noah. We spoke of Mons. Thierry as being strong ly PROFESSOR WINES...THE INSTITUTION OF MAR onservative in feeling; we were very much sur prised to see how intense was this sentiment in all

RIGHTS OF WOMEN. I was much pleased to find the Press of the City so united in awarding to Professor WINES the praise he eminently deserved for his able lectures on the Hebrew Commonwealth, and the justice and bebe a Peer of France and various other things, with ence of his object, in proving how much Law and Liberty in their application to Civilized Govwas undisguised, thoughtless and revolting, as is the inversation of a theorist, who knows nothing of ous Legislator of the Jews. It is, however, to be the practical affairs of the people, and of their regretted that Professor Wines was unacquainted into disuse, and was accounted, in a measure with the illustrations of those laws as amply detailed dreadful toil and privations. "The people are well in the Talmud and Mishua, which are in fact their Key. I know of but one Christian divine who fully centious amusements, and in drinking shops; but give them good precepts," he added, " and at least hey cannot abuse them." We thought that this reason for giving the people "good precepts" was a capi-Women in the Cosmogony of Moses, a subject in tal one. We found Carlyle also a conservative, a negative conservative, however-not from selfishness of from which many erroneous opinions have arisen. position, but his soul filled with despair, without faith With your permission, I beg leave to fill up the or hope in the virtues and the intelligence of the space with a few explanatory remarks, which the masses, did not look forward to the possibility of a Professor was under the necessity of omitting. The institution of Marriage has its origin from the

creation of the world, and may be considered as founded upon that affirmative precept to man and

same strict obligations of tuitilling this command.

Divorces were allowed in the patriarchal times—
they married with little ceremony, and separated lation to marriage, they are not free agents. It is of Moses, it is needless to speak; they will all be imperative by the written and oral law, to carry out this institution to its fullest extent, and never allow poverty to prevent the fulfilment of this high obligation, and in the early periods of history, when low poverty to prevent the fulfilment of this fight obligation, and in the early periods of history, when the world was but thinly populated, the constant and rapid increase of a family was ever deemed a blessing, as the Rabbins declare that he who adds a Soul to Israel, adds strength and dignity to the man should keep a family and a habitation without a woman, nor should a woman be permitted, if in her power, to live without a husband, for fear that imputations might be thrown upon ker virtue, and she should be exposed to the importunity and solici-The learned writers of the Law | against it, but it is deemed impo tations of men. The learned writers of the Law were loud in their praises of marriage, and their condemnation of celluacy; they considered a woman imperfect without a husband, and that a man without a wife and children loses both dignity and character. Sterility in those times was absolutely the result. Independent of the injunctions relative to consanguinty, the laws of Moses imposed the total constant of the injunctions relative to consinguinty. The laws of Moses imposed condemned, and barrenness was opprobrious. This natural attachment to the divine command, and a love as well as admiration of the institution of marriage so strongly prevailed, that, say the Rabbinists, it was not immodest in the virgins of Israel to dance in the vineyards on the day of expiation, and to make proclamation frankly and unblushingly in these | tended to all idolaters; yet it is not denied

Although Polygamy, of which I shall speak here-Between these two classes come two other sets of men; the first are the out and out reformers, half of whom are insane; the other are the hold-backs common maxim in those times, that "a man finds no ent for his soul but from his first wife.

refreshment for his soul but from his first wife."

We learn our rights and duties on this important point from the declaration of Adam, when in the spirit of prophecy he uttered these words: "Therefore shall a man leave his father and mother and cleave unto his wife." All intercourse with other women are in these words prohibited, for adhering the year any wife forbids all commerce with the vision, which prevents them from seeing into the to your own wife, forbids all commerce with the apany was assembled, search min in an armedian pany was assembled, search min in armedian pany was assembled, search min armedian pany was assembled, search min in armedian pany was assembled, search min in armedian pany was assembled, search min armedian pany was assembled, search min armedian pany was assembl any time to call a halt. In this category we would

woman, who was every thing to him. Let me introduce him to you." After the music was overand such music as will truly astonish the people here if he ever comes among us, even after the display of talent which we have had—I entered into a long conversation with the celebrated historian. His mind is perfectly active, full of vivacity and inquisitive investigation, taking a deep interest in the political affairs and policy of all nations, and so fully informed in relation to all the feat against the last declivity, that he knows that the corn-trough band's house, the benediction was pronounced by Jews is the secret of the preservation of the sect.—

Before the law of Moses regulated the manner of contracting marriage, there was but ittle ceremony observed. If a man met a woman who pleased blim, he had the privilege forthwith to propose that the prohibition of marrying with the constructing marriage, there was but ittle ceremony observed. If a man met a woman who pleased blim, he had the privilege forthwith to propose distinct the prohibition of marrying with the construction of the section of the contracting marriage, there was but ittle ceremony observed. If a man met a woman who pleased blim, he had the privilege forthwith to propose the the tract was made in the broad observed. If a man met a woman who pleased blim, he had the privilege forthwith to propose the that the prohibition of marrying whithe contracting marriage, there was but ittle ceremony observed. If a man met a woman who pleased blim, he had the privilege forthwith to propose the supposed that the prohibition of marriage, there was but ittle ceremony observed. If a man met a woman who pleased blim, he had the privilege forthwith to propose the function of the contracting marriage, there was but ittle ceremony observed. If a man met a woman who pleased blim, he had the privilege forthwith to propose the function of the privilege forthwith to propose the function of the contracting marriage, there was but ittle ceremony observed. If a man met a woma hangs behind the old wagon, and that in pulling back so valiantly, there is an instinct that it is the shortest direction to the trough. On this point, how the shortest direction to the shortest dire

ever, we will not undertake to decide: the instincts of retrograde Conservatives puzzle us more than those of all other animals, no doubt they have their use, as every thing in nature has its use, but we have not yet been able to discover it. The old political doctors say that it is the natural antidote to a very dangerous disease in the universal human mind, which is very acute just at present, as is manifested by all the terrible isms of the age.

But we have got from the Merovingian Era into our own epoch; it is time to stop. We will merely remark in concluding that it is a great pity the Conservatives of those times had not been able to put down effectually the Radicals, Progressivists and Revolutionists of this day; if they had done so, we ever, we will not undertake to decide: the instincts that hate thee. Before the law was given to the Children of Is Revolutionists of this day; if they had done so, we should have enjoyed the blessing of living still in the good old Merovingian Era. Butthen we should not have had the *Courier* and *Express*; however, as progressive as we are, we are not sure that this would have been a progress.

The *Claric and *Express* is not sure that this before the law, because the money paid to the woman was in the nature of a dowry, given to a woman on a divorce;—but it is evident that this liberty the the ninety nine hundresths of men who have acquired reputation and position in the present order of things, we found Thierry a strong Conservative.

The following article from a Liverpool paper and indulgence were false and impure, being in violation of the Law of Marriage in its original institu valuable improvements now going on at the Atlantic tion. It is clearly apparent in referring to the case of Dinah, (Gen. 34—31.) that prostitutes were infamous in those days, and therefore to converse with

Although Mons Thierry is so much afflicted in his limbs and sight, he enjoys otherwise good health. His face is full and round; his mental faculties are strong and unimpaired, and he continues to write those and animpaired, and he continues to write those and animpaired.

understands them. Dr. Bush. It was on this account that Professor Wines was not sufficiently full on the Institution of Marriage, Divorce, and the Rights of feasts, nuptials and sacrifices, but nothing like this occurred in the choice of concubines—besides, a concubine was considered a slave, and lived in a habitation clearly proves. Jewish doctors tain that Hagar was a free woman, but became a tain that Hagar was a free woman but became a free concubinage. The children of the prin woman, increase and multiply.

The Jews have ever considered this command as obligatory upon all males of a proper age. In the constant raight raight was a recommand, but became a slave from concubinage. The children of concubines had mere gifts or leave on the concubines of the property of the father reconcubines.

ishment of death, by fire, was the penalty of incestu-ous intercourse; but if a man consorted with his aunt, Some of the Rubbins limited this restricinspire you with most affection. Do not dwell on beauty, for that is deceitful and fades like the twilight: set not your hearts on riches, for they take wings and fly away; approve, therefore, of such among us who unite modesty who points are the present of such among us who unite modesty with some others the prohibition only extended. ry; with some others the probibition only extende to men, and with some, they might marry when be

invited Balaam, by the promise of rich gifts, to come from the Eastern Countries to carse them. The third class were the Edomites and Egyptians, but

Moses, who disposed of every thing with the great-est wisdom and sazacity, in regulating marriage with foreigners, made provision for the case of a sol-dier, who fell in love with a fair captive taken in nanded as of lous abuses of mannite, he was permitted to marry her, if she changed her religion,—but then in order to do away with solution of the control of the change of the red a crime of the change of the red a crime o was shaved, she was deprived of ornaments to deck her beauty, to let her nails graw, to change her ha-bits, and this was done to abate the affection of the soldier, and make trial of his love,—she had a month allowed to grieve for the loss of liberty and parents, and deplore her unhappy position, but after this pe-riod, if he still loved her in her diminished beauty and captivity, he was allowed after she was baptized (for baptism was strictly a Jewish rite as well as cir-cumcision,) to marry, she renouncing idolatry; but if she refused to become a proselyte, she had a year to consider of it, and if she still refused to change her faith, or become a proselyte of the Gate, or to observe the seven precepts of the sons of Noah, she might be slain. Great delicacy and propriety were required in behalf of a prisoner, but if the soldier at any time changed his mind, and resolved not to make her his wife, he was compelled to set her free, not keep her as a slave or to sell her, but allow her to go where-ever she pleased, unhurt and uninjured. She had as a slave or to sell her, but allow her to go where ever she pleased, unburt and uninjured. She had been humbled, says the law, and if her feelings had been outraged by the fickle conduct of her conqueror, he was bound to make her all the amends in his pow-

Hamanity, straigning hard through revolutions, and the ecompatered of things, be clung to dissocial principles, and the standard of reform or innovation—I mean that thorough innovation which goes to the foundation of things. As to superficial innovation, it is advocated by every one in this sage of noteless individuality—even by the Most would wisk to superficial innovation, which goes to the foundation of things. As to superficial innovation, it is advocated by every one in this sage of noteless individuality—even by the Most would wisk to stop the Spirit of Progress of the American people roward a reform of the laws and institutions devised and established by monarchical Except during the middle ages, or periods of section part of the laws and Mosta Thirty seemed to fear the violence and Years and Mosta Thirty seemed to fear the violence and permitted before the law, but that was a peculiar case, and bears a different construction. Hagar was not a harlot, she was the second wife or handmaid of Abraham, one who was not mistress of the house but was the wife of Abraham to bear him children when his first wife had ceased to increase his family. Abraham did not in that case commit adultery, but a walled himself of the privilege of the age, when polygamy was allowed. Even at this day in the Oriental countries, and under the Mahometan laws, the Jews occasionally have two wives, although the practice is discountenanced. The justification is, that the Jews occasionally have two wives, although the practice is discountenanced. The justification is, that men marrying so early in life, the wife becomes constitutionally debilitated and prematurely old, while the husband is in the prime of life; besides, as the law is not against it, the practice is tolerated.

It is clear that in the first ages there was no law and having their freedom given, might lawfully and having their freedom given, might lawfully marry a Jewish woman, the issue in all cases following the mother, and not the father. No Hebrew

in but after
Abraham, All the tribes prior to this having been in great trouble to find wives for their brethren of Benjamin. contended in those times that it was legal, and that a man might have as many wives as he pleased, though four was the limited number, provided he could maintain them all. Before and after the Deluge they usually had two wives, to one they gave a draught which prevented conception and preserved heauty; she was always richly attired, as a mistress would be at this day. It is certain that there was the substantial and the substantial three was a substantial and the substantial and th that the eldest son born from this marriage migh inherit the estate, which is the meaning of the exthat time by the Rabbins that marriage with such widow was not necessary, because unless the brother solemnly and legally refused her, she was his wife by Divine authority, yet he was bound to observe some ceremony, some forms. He gave her a purse of money, and a solemn benediction was performed. If, during the periods when polygamy prevailed a man left many widows and no puired to fulfil the law, and the rite was only observed between brothers of the same father. If the brother refuse to espouse his brother's widow, she laid her complaint before the Elders of the Gate, and a court of Elders determined the matter. The bill of complaint was in these words. "My husband's brother refuseth to raise up unto his brother a name in Israel: he will not perform the duty of my husband's brother."

The parties were then summoned to appear before the Elders with their witnesses. She preferred her complaint, three months having elapsed since her husband's death, and if the brother on hearing all the arguments and religious obligations, still refused to marry, his heart has recently returned from Europe and has made his extensive arrangements of bank &c. after the plan of Press with their witnesses. She preferred her complaint, three months having elapsed since her husband's death, and if the brother on hearing all the arguments and religious obligations, still refused

obligatory upon all males of a proper age. In the Oriental countries, it is not uncommon to marry at the age of thirteen, and seldom do they remain single until twenty. Women are not under the same strict obligations of fulfilling this companies.

The usage, or common law, in relation to to marry his brother's widow, she declared aloud to marry his brother's widow, she declared aloud to marry his brother's widow, she declared aloud to marry his performance that act of duty, and taking off his right shoe threw it with violence and indignations of fulfilling this companies.

Divorces were allowed in the patriarchal times—

Divorces were allowed in the patriarchal times—

The usage, or common law, in relation to to marry his brother's widow, she declared aloud this refusal to perform that act of duty, and taking off his right shoe threw it with violence and indignations. mark of infamy, for his dereliction of duty, being anworthy of the name of freeman, he was deem-ed a slave, who generally went barefooted. She was also compelled to spit in his face, as an evidence of contempt. The King and High Priest, in consequence of this indignity, were exempt from this law. The judges declaring, "So shall be done to that man who refuses to build up his brother's house," gave the necessary certificate to the widow, setting forth the refusal which enabled her to marry when she pleased. If the widow was old, and of doubtful

So great was the dread of dying childless, that this law was rendered imperative. It is still in practice at this day; and it is frequently made to have a capricious operation; the brother refusing to marry his sister in law, and at the same time will not give her permission to marry any one else. If he refuses to give her this permission to marry, she must re-main single; and among the rigid observers of the law, this is always respected. This law of the Levirate has given rise to numerous delicate discussions among the Rabbins and learned doctors. The cere-mony was said also to have been performed by kinswho married the widow, in order to redeem the land he possessed at his death.

[To be Continued.]

Population of the Empire State-Complete The following table is made up by the Albany Evening Journal from the official returns in the office of the Secretary of State, except the county of New-York, which is taken from the corrected returns in the Morning News. Unfortunately the Evening Journal containing the table did not reach us, and therefore we copy from the Journal of Commerce. adding two columns of figures showing the number of towns and the total inhabitants in 1840 of each

No. of Electors, except	ng N. Y	. City	475.440	
Electors in New-York	City (pre	obably)	. 60,000	
Total number of Elec	tors		535,440	
	-181	5		
Counties Tor'l Pop.	Males. I	emales.	Voters, Pop T'as	
A bany 77,268	58,396	38.882	15.37869.593 10	
Attegany 40,084	26,316	19,768	9,75440,975 3	
Broome 25,808	2c,316 13,180	12,628	5.814 22.538 11	
Cattaraugus 30,169	15,477	14,692	6,58818,872 27	96
Cavuga 49,663	25,131	24.632	11.14050.333 13	118
Chantaggue 16 548	23,453	25,095	10,15947,975 24	
Chemung 23 689	12,115	11,574	5,19120,732 1	
Chenango 39,900	19,788	20,111	9,39340,785 15	
Clinton 31.278	16,075	15,203	5,30628,157 10	100
Columbia 41,976	20,908	21,068	9,44443,252 19	
Cortland 25,081	12,632	12,419	5,74124,607 11	OR DO
Delaware 36,990	18,329	18,161	8,190, .35,396 18 12,149, .54,395 18	anga.
Dutchess 55,124	27,447	27,677		91104
Erie 78,635	41,28	37,127	14,63162,466 21	
Essex 25,102	12,066	12,136	5,28625,634 16 3 35616 518 15	
Franklin 18,692	9,383	9,309		
Futon 18,579	9,150	9,429	4,20318 040 11 6.50029,964* 15	
Genesce 78,845	14,648	14,197	6,88430,446 11	
Greene 31,957	16,343	15,648	423. 1.007 7	
Humilton 1,382	1,634	18,541	4281,007 7 8.55237,477 19	
Herkimer 37,424	19 683	31,675	13,772, 60.984 20	
Jefferson 64,999	35,324	40.656	12,89647,6.5 6	
Kings 78,691	38,135	9.776	1 87 17 830 13	
L-wis 20,213	10,442	16 411	7.30035,141 16	
Livingston 33,193	16,787	20,244	9.61540,008 14	
Madison 40,987	20,743	35.442	14,231 . 64,972 15	
Monroe 70,809	35,477	14,5 6	6,59235,818 16	
Montgomery 29 643	15,077 180 365	194,737	.312,710	
New-York 371,102 Ningara 34,550	17,827	16,723	6,78431,132 15	2 4
Ningara 34,550	42.561	42,215	17,435 5,310 26	
Oaetda 84,776	35.830	34,345	15,81 67,911 18	
Onondaga 70,175 Ogtario 42,592	21,620	20.972	9.40548,501 15	
Ogtario 42,592 Orange 52,227	15,924	00.000	10,590. 50,739 14	
	13,106	12,739	5,75925,1.7	
	24,997	23,444	10.31643 619 22	2.1
Oswego 50,509	25,221	25,488	11,74549,648 23	2
	6,758	6,500	3,000 12,825 €	3 1
Putnam 13,238 Queens 31,249	16.241	15,608	6.16830,321 €	
Rensselaer 62,358	30,926	31,412	13,43760,259 14	Gb.
Richmond 13,673	6,983	6,685	2.6 8 10,963 4	
Rockland 13,741	7,335	6,4 6	2,77211,965	
Saratoga 41,477	20,804	20 673	0.582 40.553 20	
Schenectady 16,639	3.382	5,248	3,63517,387	
Schoharie 32,488	16,280	16,208	7,033,.32,338 13	
Samera 24,972	12,533	12,419	5,45924,874 10	
St. Lawrence., 62,854	81,781	30,373	11,885. 36,706 28	
Steuben 51,679	26,742	24,937	11,21246,138 30	
Suffolk 34.5 9	25,742 17,750 9,783	16,829	7,76732,469	
Sullivan 18,727	9,783	8,944 10,985	4, 1915,629 12 4.933, 2º 527	
Tioga 22,456	11:0:1	10.985	4.93320 527	
Tompkins 28,168	19,121	19.047	8,668. 37,948 10	
Ulster 48 907	25,044	13,863	10.6.645,822 16	
Warren 14,908	7,642	7 266	3,37213,422 10	
Washington 40.554	20,446	20.108	9.203.,41,180 17	
Wayne 42.515	21 855	20 660	9,548. 42.057 13	
Westchester 47,578	24.230 13.737	23,348	9 858 . 48,687 23	
Wyoming 27,205	13.737	13.468	5,76729,063* 1: 4,72220,437	1
Yates 20,777	10,447	10,330	and particular benefitied with	
Total2 600374	1,313335	1,287069	475,440 2,428921 840	1

.... 2 600374 1,313335 1,287069 475,440 2,428921 843 Nearly all the increase is in the large towns, and

nore than half of it in this City :	and its en	virons.—
iew-York	59,574	1840. 312,710 36,233 5,094
Total	354,037	354,037
Increase in these three towns In the rest of the State In the whole State	54,301	

While the increase in this City has been so great, the returns, according to the Journal of Commerce, show a diminution in 14 Counties as follows:

Westchester 1.104 Hamilton 2.5

This reduction shows to what extent the Empire tate is furnishing emigrants to the newer States. The Journal of Commerce adds that the population of New-York State is now double that of Virginia; whereas in 1810 that of Virginia was the largest -The relative progress of the two States in population will be seen by the following schedule:

What (asks the Journal) is the cause of this difference? Virginia is naturally as good a soil as New-York, as abundant water power, more mineral riches, and a much larger territory. Her commercial advantages, we allow, are not so good; but this item is by no means sufficient to account for the immense

disparity in the increase of population and wealth.-What, then, is the cause! The answer is obvious: The blight and curse of Slavery is upen Virginia. What, then, is the cause? The unit of the blight and carse of Slavery is uper Virginia, while New-York is free.

The population of this city is greater now than the aggregate population of Rhode Island, Delaware, Arkansas and Florida was in 1840. It is greater than that of Vermont er Connecticut, and as greater than that of Vermont er Connecticut, and as The population of this city is greater now than the aggregate population of Rhode Island, Delathe aggregate was in 1840 It is greater than that of Vermont or Connecticut, and as great, wanting about 2,000, as that of New-Jersey was in 1840.

Inwiss Jr.

WHOLE NO. 143 1.

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NEW TICLEs between given, that an application will be made to the Lepislature of the State of New York, at its ext executed to the Lepislature of the State of New York, at its ext executed to the Lepislature of the State of New York, at its ext executed to the Lepislature of the State of New York, Nov. II. 1845.

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REUBEN ROWLEY, Wrentham, Mass.

New-York, Sept. 29, 1845.

N. B.—For farther particulars, apply to Chief of Police.
DESCRIPTION OF THE THEE.—He is very gentied in apearance and sidfrees, speaks quick, about 30 years of age, feet 3 or 9 inches high; well made; dark hair and whiskers; wore a black dress coat, black satin vest, and dark auits, red afripe; gave the name of Southgate, and is supposed to be an American.

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